

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1836.

No. 34. Vol. 51

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

BY THO. T. BRADFORD, FOR DANL. BRADFORD.

[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BELOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER: SEMI-WEEKLY.

For one year in advance, \$4 or a note at the time of subscribing, for \$5 payable at the end of the year.

For one year in advance, \$2 50

not paid at the end of 6 months, 3 00

within this year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, at they will not be taken out of the office.

ADVERTISING.

Longer in proportion. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 percent.

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ADVERTISING.

Longer in proportion. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 percent.

NEW GOODS.

M. E. BROWNING.

IS receiving a very large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, which he intends to sell at the lowest prices. His customers, and persons generally who wish to purchase, are invited to call. Lex. June 11.—29-41

NEW STORE.

(No. 4, Cheap side between Dr. Wallace's Book Store and J. D. Swift's Wholesale Grocery.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from the City of New York, a complete assortment of

Dry Goods.

suitable for the present season; and having formed an agency in that City, to purchase and import his goods, he will be able to sell at very reduced prices, for cash. His assortment consists, in part, of the following articles:

Super Blue Cloth; Black do; Violet do; Brown do; Court Brown—new style; Invisible Green; Polish do; Bottle do; Pea do; London Socks; Hosiery do; Casket Mix; Silver Gilt; Single milled Cassimere; Double do; Super Blue and Black do—cheap; Abbotford Plaid—new style; Pink Mix, double and single milled; Ribbed Cassimere do, and do with every other description.

Super Vestings; Super Super Sashes—English and French; And Summer Vestings of every description, quality, and price. Bombazines and Tricot Cloths, cheaper than ever offered in the City, and of SUPERIOR QUALITY.

HATS, BOOTS, AND SHOES, BEST QUALITY; Panama, Morocco, and Kid; Umbrellas, Calves, Beavers, Sacks, Cravats, and Pocket Handkerchiefs. Fine light Satins, Silks, and Shawls. Plain Silks. Painted Muslins, and French Chintz. French, English, and Domestic Prints. Fine Plaid Muslins. Fingert Swiss, Jacquenet, and Book Muslins. Dainty. Furniture Prints, and Drapery Muslin. Bleached, Brown, and Plaid do. Cotton Osmburgs, (a heavy article for negro shirting.)

LADIES' SHOES.

White, Black, and Blue Satin, French Morocco, Kid, and Kid lined. Bombazines, Parasols, Gloves, and Hosiery of every description. Together with a full and complete assortment of

Fancy Articles.

in his line.

J. T. FRAZER.

P. S. Arrangements are made to receive New Goods every sixty days. Merchants from the country are respectfully invited to call, as they can be supplied at New York wholesale prices, with carriage.

Lexington, Ky., May 27, 1836.—25-41

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c., against loss or damage by Fire, in the town or country, and also, make Insurance on Produce or Goods transported by Land or Water. This Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last. Capital Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The following are the Officers and Board of Directors, chosen by the Stockholders.

JOHN H. SMITH, President.

JOHN H. HUNT, JOHN NORTON, BEN S. WALKER, JACOB ASHTON, M. C. JOHNSON, JOEL HIGGINS, Directors.

J. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.

MATHEW KENNEDY, Louisville, Agents.

WILLIAM MCCLANQUY, Richmond, Agents.

HUKAM M. MCKINNON, Paris.

THOMAS P. HAY, Lexington Surveyor.

Applications for Policies of Insurance, or for information to A. H. Newcom, in Lexington; M. Kenneby, Louisville; William McClanquy, Richmond; Hukam M. McKinnon, Paris; or to the promptly attended to.

Lex. May 31, 1836.—26-391



Unavoidable Postponement, ADDITIONAL CHANCES.

Mammoth Lottery.

CAPITALS.

100,000 Dollars!

TO 25 THOUSAND DOLLARS!!!

Will be drawn on July 21st, 1836.

THE managers after mature consideration, have postponed this large and splendid Lottery, in order to give a better opportunity to Southern adventurers in this scheme, leaving that if drawn in the month of June many would be disappointed.

Tickets are becoming very scarce, and we urge on all our Southern friends to take advantage of this postponement and forward their orders immediately.

We would also draw special attention to ALL the Virginia schemes for the month of July, which present a more splendid series of Prizes than have yet been offered in our friends.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, N. Y.

100,000 Dolls!!!

The most Brilliant Scheme ever drawn in the United States!

Containing only 7,140 Tickets—35 Number Combination Lottery.

By Authority of Congress.

Alexandria Lottery,

For Internal Improvement in the District of Columbia.

CLASS A.

To be drawn in the City of Washington, July 21, 1836—D. S. Gregory & Co. (Successors to Yates & McIntyre) Managers. Drawing superintended by a Committee appointed by the Corporation.

SCHEME.

Is formed on the ternary combination of 36 numbers, making 7140 tickets, from which five ballots will be drawn at the time and place advertised for the drawing, making ten prizes each having three of the drawn numbers on; 2925 each having one only of the drawn numbers on; and also 4195 tickets having none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.

Prize of	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$25,000	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$4,000	\$2,500	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$500	\$300	\$200	\$100	\$50	\$40	\$30	\$25
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

2645 prizes, 4195 blanks, 7140 tickets, Amounting to \$485,600

Tickets \$50 each—no Shares. 12 in a Package.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 3.

For the benefit of the town of Wellsburg,

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday day, July 16, 1836.

SCHEME.

25,000 DOLLARS.

25,000 Dollars!—8,000 dollars—5,000 dollars

—3,000 dollars—2,322 dollars—10 prizes of

2,000 dollars!—10 prizes of 1,500—10 of

1,000 dollars—10 of 500 dollars—20 of 400,

&c. &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

A certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets will be sent for 120 dollars. Packages of Halves, Quarters, and Eighths, in proportion.

MAMMOTH SCHEME!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 4.

For the benefit of the town of Wheeling,

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday July 23, 1836.

CAPITAL.

30,000 DOLLARS

8,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars!—3,000 dollars!

—2,500 dollars!—1,067 dollars—100 of

1,000 dollars—10 of 500 dollars—20 of 300

dollars—81 of 200 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only 10 Dollars.

A certificate of a package of whole tickets will be sent for 120 dollars. Halves, quarters and eighths in proportion. Orders for single tickets or packages must be addressed to S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, N. Y.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC, No. 31.]

AN ACT to establish an arsenal of construction in the State of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, from any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, towards the purchase of a site and the building of an arsenal of deposit and general construction, near the town of Fayetteville, in the State of North Carolina.

JAMES K. POLK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,

Vice President of the United States,

and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, June 11th, 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC, No. 32.]

AN ACT to repeal the fourteenth section of the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, approved April tenth, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fourteenth section of the act entitled "an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, approved April tenth, eighteen hundred and sixteen," shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, June 15th, 1836.

[PUBLIC, No. 33.]

AN ACT to divide the Green Bay land district in Michigan, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the country on the western shore of Lake Michigan, embraced within the limits of the Green Bay land district, as established by the act of Congress, of the twenty-sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, shall be, and is hereby, divided by a line commencing on the western boundary of said district, and running thence, east, between townships ten and eleven north, to the line between ranges seventeen and eighteen, east; thence north, between said ranges of townships, to the line between townships twelve and thirteen north; thence east, between said townships twelve and thirteen, to Lake Michigan; and all the country bounded north by the division line here described, south by the base line, east by Lake Michigan, and west by the division line between ranges eight and nine east, shall constitute a separate district, and be called the Milwaukee land district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That two additional districts shall be, and are hereby established in the peninsula of Michigan, one to be called the Grand river, and other the Saginaw, land district, the former of which shall be bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the shore of Lake Michigan, on the line between townships three and four north, and running east on said line to the line between ranges number six and seven west of the principal meridian; thence, on said range line south, to the base line of the public survey; thence, on said base line east, to the principal meridian line; thence, north, on said meridian, to the north boundary of township ten north; thence west, on the line between townships ten and eleven north, to the western boundary of range two west; and thence north, following the line between ranges two and three west, so as to include all that portion of the peninsula of Michigan lying west of said line. The Saginaw district shall embrace all the tract of country bounded on the west by the Grand river district aforesaid; on the south, by the division line, between townships number five and six, north of the base line; on the east by the division line, between ranges eleven and twelve, east of the principal meridian; and on the north and northeast by Saginaw bay and Lake Huron.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for each of all the aforesaid districts there shall be appointed a register and receiver, who shall reside and superintend the sales of the public lands at such place, in each respective district, as the President of the United States may designate. They shall give security in the same manner and in the same sums, and their compensation, emoluments, duty,

and authority, shall, in every respect, be the same, in relation to the lands which may be disposed of at their offices, as are, or may be, provided by law relative to the register and receivers of public money in the several offices established for the sale of the public lands.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as the same can be done, to cause the proper plats of the surveys of the said districts to be deposited in the land offices intended for them, respectively; and he is hereby authorized to allow and pay out of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands the reasonable expenses which may be incurred in carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the lands which were ceded to the United States by the treaty made with the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians at Fort Armstrong, in the State of Illinois, on the twenty-first day of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, be, and the same are hereby, attached to, and made a part of, the Wisconsin land district, in the Territory of Michigan; and that said lands shall be liable to be surveyed and sold at Mineral Point, or wherever the President may direct, in the same manner as other public lands of the district.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of August next.

APPROVED, June 15th, 1836.

[PUBLIC, No. 34.]

AN ACT to establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union upon the conditions therein expressed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio shall be established at, and shall be a direct line drawn from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, to the most northerly cape of the Manne (Miami) bay, after that line, so drawn, shall intersect the eastern boundary line of the State of Indiana; and from the said north cape of the said bay, northeast to the boundary line between the U. States and the province of Upper Canada, in Lake Erie; and thence with the said last mentioned line, to its intersection with the western line of the State of Pennsylvania.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the constitution and State Government which the people of Michigan have formed for themselves be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed; and that the said State of Michigan shall be, and is hereby, declared to be one of the United States of America, and is hereby admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever: Provided, always, and this admission is upon the express condition, That the said State shall consist of and have jurisdiction over all the territory included within the following boundaries, and over no other, to wit: Beginning at the point where the above described northern

SPRINGFIELD GAZETTE.



NATIONAL NOMINATION!!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Matthews Flournoy,
OF Fayette County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Elijah Hise,
OF Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Green " "

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st Dis. Chittendon Lyon of Caldwell.
2d " F. C. Sharp, of Christian.
3d Jas. B. Donaldson of Warren.
4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.
6th Gen. Elias Barbee, of Green.
7th John Pope, of Washington.
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.
9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin.

From the Macon (Ga.) Messenger, June 9.

TEXAS.

The annex letter of Samuel G. Hardaway, we trust will prove interesting to our readers. It is the only account that has been communicated for publication, of the leading events in the expedition to Texas, under Major Ward. Although the writer cannot give an account of the final fate of our unfortunate friends, yet his knowledge of their, leaves them in such a situation that there can be no doubt of their capture in the manner as heretofore published. And from the statements and affidavits of those who escaped the treacherous and horrible massacre of Col. Fannin's battalion, their fate is beyond a question. Their friends are left with the only consolation, that they sustained the character of brave and determined soldiers, and that they rendered valuable services to the sacred cause of freedom, during their brave career. Georgia will long be proud of furnishing such soldiers in such a cause, and Texas grateful for her aid.

Hardaway, the narrator, is a youth little over sixteen years of age, and son of James H. Hardaway, of this city. His statements may be relied on as strictly correct, in every particular he relates, that comes within his personal knowledge.

Macon, June 6, 1836.

Dr. Robt. Collins:
Sir,—As you were principally instrumental in sending out the company of volunteers to Texas, under the command of Col. Ward, and furnishing the means of the expedition, and as there is no officer remaining of the company to tell their fate, and being myself the last man of the original company who made an escape from the enemy previous to the capture and massacre of the Georgia battalion, I think it proper to give you a plain history of the expedition so far as I am able. It is known to you that we marched from here in the latter part of November of last year, and proceeded to New Orleans; by the usual route from there we embarked on the schr. Pennsylvania, and after being out 11 days, we landed at Vallesco, a port in Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico, about 4 or 500 miles from New Orleans. Here we remained about a month; nothing extraordinary occurred beyond the usual camp duty, there being at that time but few Mexicans in the country. From here we sailed to Copano, which is another port still further on the coast towards Matamoros. There we landed and marched up to the Mission, as it is commonly called, 12 or 15 miles from the coast. Here we remained about three weeks, and then went up to Goliad, about 27 miles further into the interior. Here we took possession of the Fort, and remained in it until the 13th March, when Col. Ward and the Georgia battalion were ordered to march in haste to the Mission, to relieve Capt. King, who, with about 30 men, was down there endeavoring to protect some families, but who had become surrounded by the enemy, and his situation became desperate. We marched at 2 o'clock in the morning, and arrived at the mission about 2 o'clock of the same day; and as we expected, found Captain King and his company in the church, and a large company of Mexicans in sight across the river. We succeeded in getting to the church, where we remained till night, when we crossed the river by bridging it at a shallow place, and made an attack on them, and completely routed them, killing about 25, with no loss on our side.

We then returned to the church, and early next morning again went out to

the Mexican camp, where we saw a few Mexicans endeavoring to carry off their dead, but they made their escape on our approach. From here we went about two miles to a branch and burnt the houses and provisions. By this time the enemy began to reinforce so fast in our sight that we had to return forthwith to the church, and at which we were very soon attacked by their whole force; but having blockaded all the entrances with the images, benches, pews, &c. we had greatly the advantage in position; they came up bravely for a while, received our rifle balls, fell and were carried off, and others took their places, but after a while we could see that it was with great difficulty the officers could whip up their soldiers with their swords to make a charge. This continued until towards evening, when they retired a short distance, but not out of sight. We then started an express to Col. Fannin to let him know that we were nearly out of ammunition, (having only taken thirty-six round from Goliad,) and was still surrounded by a large Mexican force. A Mr. Murphy and a Mr. Rogers, both I think Capt. Wadsworth's company, were to carry the express, both of whom were pursued by the enemy's cavalry and taken, and I suppose shot. An express from Col. Fannin to us was also taken. In this battle we got 3 wounded, none killed. The loss of the enemy was variously stated, but believed not to be less than two hundred, though it was reported more. Capt. King's company whom we went to relieve, had went out early in the morning before the battle commenced, to a branch, a few miles distant, and were taken by the enemy, and afterwards all shot but two, who made their escape. That night we made our escape from the church, and after traveling through the woods and swamps, where their cavalry could not well pursue us. On the 3d day we reached St. Antonio river. On the 21st day after leaving the Mission, David I. Holt, of the Macon, and a few others left the company in search of water, and we never saw them again, but now understand they succeeded in getting in safe. That night we lay in the swamp, next morning crossing the river and made our way towards Victoria, and in the evening heard the firing between Col. Fannin and the Mexicans. Apparently distant about ten miles—we attempted to get to them, but night came on and the guns ceased to fire, and we could not proceed, but got into the Gandolphe swamp where we remained all night, and on leaving it and entering a prairie next morning, we were attacked by a force of 500 cavalry. We fired about three rounds at them when our powder gave out and we had not a load left; we then retreated back to the swamp, and every man was told to take care of himself. We there got scattered and I never saw Col. Ward or the company again, but understood that at night while I was asleep in the canoe, that he rallied all the men he could, and made his way to Demit's Landing, but was next day overtaken by the Mexican cavalry, and having no ammunition surrendered as prisoners of war, and was carried back to Goliad, and all shot as heretofore published. In this battle Wm. L. Wilkenson of this city, was supposed to be killed. On awaking next morning I found myself alone in a swamp, in a country full of Mexicans, near two hundred miles from the main army of the Texans, and 13 or 1400 miles from my home, then without a mouthful of provision for 5 or 6 days, nor was there any prospect of any, except a few wild onions which I could get in the swamp. I remained in this swamp all day and all night; next morning went out and took a small path which I discovered and kept it for about 2 miles, came to a Mexican house where I saw several Mexicans in and about the house, but being forced by hunger, I determined to go in and ask for something to eat. Let the consequences be what they might. On entering the house one of the men rose and offered me his chair: I asked a woman who was in the house for something to eat; she readily gave me some milk, cheese and dried beef. The men with their guns all looked astonished, and in a few minutes all left the house and appeared to be looking over the country in every direction, I presume expecting an attack from a large force, of which they thought I was the spy. As soon as they all left the house, the woman told me in broken English, that they were all Mexican soldiers, and I had better leave as soon as possible. In a few minutes we saw them returning towards the house, and the woman urged me to start; I did so, and ran towards a swamp which I saw 2 or 300 yards distant; as I ran they fired 12 or 15 guns at me, but without effect; they pursued me to the swamp, but I escaped them. I kept in the swamp all day; that night I heard the drum beating at Victoria. Next morning I went near enough to see the Mexican cavalry; I then returned to the swamp and kept it all day, that night went out and made my way up the river until I reached a crossing place, and here I overtook three men that had made their escape from the enemy in the swamp when I did, but whom I had not seen since we retreated and scattered in the swamp; their names were, Andrews, Moses and Trewant. We here got some meal from a house which had been looted by the enemy. We remained here all night, and next day made our way through the woods towards the Colorado river, and that night got to a place where the Mexican army had camped a night or two before: here we remained all night, and next morning we reached the river and crossed it on a bale of cotton which we found on the bank, and about two miles above where the enemy were crossing at the same time.

We lay in the swamp that day—at night we heard the drum, but supposing it was the enemy, would not go to it. Next morning Moses and myself ventured to go in sight of the camp to see who they were, and soon discovered they were Mexicans; we retreated, and in a short distance saw six horsemen charging towards us; we discovered they were Americans and did not run—they came up and much to our relief, we found they were spies from Gen. Houston's camp; their name were Cawmack and Johnson from Tennessee, Shipman and Lapman of Texas, and 2 others that I did not know. They were astonished to see us at that place, and when I said we were glad to see them, I but feebly express the feelings of my heart. I was then without hat or shoes, and only a few rags for clothing. While we were here narrating our adventure, and waiting for one of the company who we got to go back a short distance after Andrews, we were attacked and fired upon by a small scouting party of Mexicans, but at such a distance so as to do us no injury; but upon their seeing that we had got among some trees and prepared to give them a fire they retreated and left. We then left that place, and the spies carried us to Gen. Houston's army, where we arrived on the second day of April, our appearance being such as to excite the sympathy of every soldier; and on meeting some gentlemen who had known us in this country the noble fear of compassion was seen to trickle freely on their cheeks. We have received all the kindness we desired, and remained with the army, and fought under Gen. Houston in Capt. Barker's company, in the memorable battle of the 21st April, in which Santa Anna was captured, half his men slain and the other half taken prisoners. Incredible as it may appear, this battle was fought with only about 700 effective men, while the enemy had double that number. The loss on our side was only 6 or 7 killed, and about 20 wounded; among the latter was our Captain and Gen. Houston. The fight commenced in the afternoon about 3 or 4 o'clock, by two six pounders on our side, and a long twelve pound brass piece by the enemy; but by some fortunate shot at the very beginning we silenced their big gun, and pressed down upon them, continuing the fire from our artillery, and receiving the fire from their small arms which was doing us no injury, as they seemed to shoot above us. When we reached within about fifty yards of them we fired 2 or 3 rounds from our deadly rifles which seemed to produce a tremendous effect, and at this moment a charge from all quarters was ordered, and our men rushed upon them with fury and desperation, and with pistols, guns and cutlasses the destruction of human life was speedy and immense. As soon as we had time to look we saw the white flag was hoisted and the Mexicans had thrown down their arms, and were running in every direction. As soon, however, as the call for quarters was heard and the white flag seen by the commanders, the work of death was stopped, and the balance taken prisoners. Santa Anna himself made his escape that evening, but was taken next morning in a common citizen's dress, about 10 miles from the camp; he was not recognized until he was brought in but when the prisoners saw him, they tipped their hats and exclaimed in their own language,—"Santa Anna's alive." The appearance of the battle ground can better be imagined than described. Piles and clusters of their dead and dying lay in every direction; indeed, the ground was literally covered. But the recollection of the dreadful massacre of our brave companions at the Alamo and Goliad in a great manner relieved our feelings from the horrors of the scene.

On the 30th April I left the camp under a furlough from Gen. Houston, for four months, and proceeded over land to Natchitoches, where I arrived after 8 days travelling on foot: from there I took the usual route by steamboats via New Orleans and Mobile, to Montgomery, Alabama.

There I understood that a war had broken out with the Creek Indians, and that it would be extremely dangerous to attempt to pass on the stage route through the nation to Columbus; but being anxious to reach home, and finding there a party of about 15 others who wished to come through, we determined to make the attempt. On Sunday evening, the 15th May, we left there in two mail stages, passed on that night, and next day early, reached Tuskegee. There we got breakfast, and learnt there was great trouble with the Indians: we then passed on to the next stage and found it plundered. As we continued on, we found every house and place plundered or burnt, and some burning, until we reached Thorn's Stand, about 20 miles from Columbus; there we saw the houses in flames, and after we had got a short distance by the place, we were fired upon by a party of Indians which we had not seen, but their being some distance off, no injury was done. Our drivers then put whip to their horses and ran them near half a mile, when we came upon the stages that had been taken the day before, so piled up across the road, with the dead horses and one dead white man, that we could not pass, and the stages were therefore stopped, and as we saw the Indians in close pursuit, the drivers and passengers loosened the horses from the stages, and as soon as possible, all who could get on them, mounted, and made a start, but in a few minutes they were fired upon by a considerable party of Indians, who seemed to be coming in on all sides. Not having been so fortunate as to get a horse myself, a Mr. Hall of N. York, a Mr. Williams, Manil and Lackey were

all on foot, running after the horses.—The two latter were killed, and the moment after they were shot, I ran directly through where the Indians were that had fired, and as I passed two or three others fired at me, but without effect. I made the best of my way towards a swamp, which I saw distant 3 or 400 yards, and discovered I was pursued by two Indians. Just before I reached the swamp, I turned and discharged my musket at the foremost, which was in 40 or 50 yards of me—I saw him fall, but before I entered the swamp I saw him rise again. The other Indian ran up to him and stopped a few minutes; during which time I had got into the swamp and reloaded my gun: he then came down to the swamp and appeared to be searching for me, and while he was in the act of parting the cane, I shot him in the body, not more than 15 or 20 yards distant, he fell dead. I remained in this swamp three days, living on green whortleberries, going out every night, but could not find any road until Thursday night; I got into the road near where the stages were left, and travelled all night back towards Tuskegee, and arrived there on Friday morning, about sun rise. Here I was received by General Woodard and treated kindly. I remained here two days, and then went back to Montgomery, and from there, in company with two gentlemen, took the upper route through the nation on horseback, and on the third day crossed the Chatahochee, and again set my foot on the soil of Georgia.

Very respectfully,
Your most obdt. servt.
SAMUEL G. HARDWAY.

From the New-York Times.

THE POOR INDIANS.

We have read with much pleasure the remarks of Mr. White, of Florida, on the Indian appropriation bill. They were made principally in reply to the observations of member from Vermont, who hesitated in voting for the proposed appropriation, because he was in much doubt, whether "our quarrel was just." It was not enough that the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage had been at work, that hundreds of our white brethren had been butchered in cold blood, and that we have scarcely even given a check to the operations of the fiendish foe. While the blazing torch was yet handed round from hand to hand, to fire the dwelling of the white man, while the rifle was doing its murderous work, and the knife was sharpened for more sculps, while danger and death were encompassing the freedom of Florida; this conscientious representative hesitated whether he should contribute to the protection of those to whom we are bound by the ties of kindred and humanity, because forthwith he had his learned doubts whether the quarrel was a just one, whether the Seminoles were not in the right, and whether it was not wrong to interfere with them, and permit them to exercise their butcheries until they had killed the measure of their hate, and their revenge. "Our country right or wrong" was the sentiment of a brave man, in speaking of a civilized foe. But we have become so tender hearted of late, our sympathies for the poor Indians have become so strong, that before we presume to defend ourselves against them we must enter into a strict examination whether they have not the right on their side, whether they are not justified in burning our houses, dashing out our children's brains, and scalping our brethren. Truly, we are overflowing with the milk of human kindness.

The history of the Florida Indians, (as gathered from Mr. White's speech,) is as follows:

"The Florida Indians are the remains of that ancient and warlike tribe known under the designation of the Natchez tribe on the Mississippi, which being almost exterminated by the French, retreated along the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and united with broken bands of Biloxies, Red Sticks, and runaway Creeks, called Seminoles. The word 'Seminoles' signifies 'a wanderer or runaway.' The largest portion of these Indians are lower Creeks, and of the most dissolute, daring and abandoned of that tribe."

After our revolutionary contest, they were forced down below the line, then belonging to Spain, and now to the United States. As early as 1784, these Indians entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Spanish government. By the treaty of 1795, between the United States and Spain, it was stipulated that the Spanish Government should restrain their Indians from committing hostilities against the United States. The Floridas were ceded to the United States by treaty, in February, 1819. No allusion to the Florida Indians was made in this treaty. The United States took possession of the country, and one of the first questions that occupied the attention of the administration and of Congress was—what shall be done with the Indians? They were even then poor and destitute, having nearly abandoned the chase, on account of the scarcity of game, and were reduced to great extremities to procure the ordinary means of subsistence. In a "talk" held with General Jackson in 1821, in which he insisted that those who fled from their own nation, and joined in the war against us, must return to their own country, where their chiefs were willing to receive them, they assented to his views. The Committee of Indian Affairs in the Senate—we quote the words of Mr. White—"Reported that, in their opinion, the Indians, as a nation, own no lands in Florida, except where it was granted to them by the Spanish authorities—that they stood in the relation of domestic dependent communities."

This report was concurred in by the House. It was apparent, therefore, that it was the intention of the Executive Government as well as of Congress, that the largest portion of these Indians should be sent back to the nation to which they belonged, as I have said, runaway Creeks, and having no such attachments to the "bones of their ancestors" as is so often and so falsely ascribed to them; a mere fancy, much better suited to poetry, fiction, and romance, than what we know of their senseless and brutal characters.

A commission was some time since entered into, and a treaty made with the runaway Creeks, (in direct opposition to the recommendation of Congress,) by which they were permitted to contract for the possession of about five million acres in East Florida. Within a few years after the execution of this treaty, the Indians were found in a state of starvation, and a large sum was appropriated by the Government for their relief. In 1827, a treaty was entered into with them, offering them the title and possession of lands west of the Mississippi, in exchange for the lands which they had held in Florida. In 1831, they represented to the Government that they were willing to make the exchange. The snubbed account of the articles of this treaty is from Mr. White's speech.

"By the first article of this treaty, which was thus to be binding upon the performance of two conditions precedent, the Seminoles Indians relinquish to the United States all claim to land they occupy in Florida, and to emigrate," &c.

The same article provides for an additional extent of territory to be added to the Creek country for the Seminoles. The second article provides that the United States shall make compensation for all improvements, and pay certain annuities.

The third article provides for goods to be delivered after their arrival. The fourth and fifth for blacksmiths and valuation of cattle.

By the sixth article, the United States are to pay \$7,000 for slaves or other property alleged to have been stolen by the Indians.

The seventh article provides for their removal within three years, and that the expenses of the removal should be paid by the United States, with their subsistence for 12 months after their arrival.

This treaty was signed by James Gadsden on the part of the U. States, and fifteen chiefs and head men from this vagabond Seminole nation.

The confidential chiefs and agents, in pursuance of the convention entered into visited these lands west of the Mississippi in the year 1833, and in a treaty then and there entered into at Fort Gibson, on the 2nd of March, 1833, with the United States commissioners, they express their satisfaction with the country assigned them; and the "favorable disposition of the Creeks," was manifested by a treaty solemnly entered into, by which they agree that the Seminoles should be re-united with them.

The treaty was fully ratified by both parties—the Seminoles have refused to carry its provision into effect. Our Government has stood by its treaty—lawfully and properly made,—and hence the difficulties that have ensued.

The Seminoles are—as has been described—runaway Indians. They have little or no attachment to "their ancient hunting grounds and the graves of their fathers," or they would never have deserted either. In the language of Mr. White it will appear that, from the period of President Monroe's administration to the present day, the conduct of this Government had been marked by forbearance, moderation and humanity to these miserable, half starved, runaway rogues and assassins, in whose favor some sympathy and commiseration is attempted to be excited, at a moment when their tomahawks and scalping knives are reeking with the blood of innocent women and children, and when your whole Southern frontier is agonizing by this ruthless and unprovoked war.

One more extract and we have done.

"I must here remark, sir, that the history of this Government does not furnish an instance in which a border population has lived in so much peace and harmony and quietude as that of the people of Florida, in the vicinity of these Indians. There have been no cruelties and no recriminations or collisions in ten years, except the one referred to by the gentleman from Vermont. The Indians have repeatedly crossed the lines, and stolen the cattle of the inhabitants. The sufferers have chosen rather to pass these trespasses by, than to trouble this Government with petitions or to come in conflict with the Indians. They preferred to bear and forbear, as long as it was practicable to preserve the peace of the frontier; and what has been their reward? The destruction of all their property by these ferocious savages; and we are now to debate the question, whether our cause is just, before we decide whether an appropriation is to be made to carry into effect this treaty."

The demand on our columns will not permit us to publish the whole of this capital speech. The above extracts give the last accounts we have yet received of the character of the Seminoles.

WAY CAR.



A CAR will leave MIDWAY every morning at 7 o'clock, and returning, will leave Lexington every afternoon at 5 o'clock.

CHAS. LEWIS,
Master of Transportation.
June 16—30—11

The Day is Fixed.

ON the 21st July, the most magnificent scheme ever drawn in the United States, will be decided. Tickets will soon be scarce, and early application should be made to

JOHN G. GRAHAM,

Louisville, Ky., or

New Albany, Ind.

Where all orders by mail receive the same attention as personal application.

Alexandria Lottery, Class 2,

Scheme consisting of only 7140 Tickets.

PRIZES—\$100,000—

\$25,000; \$10,000; \$7,500; \$4,000; \$2,500;

\$2,000; 2 of \$1,500; 31 of \$500;

31 of \$300; 31 of \$200, &c.

Tickets \$50—no Shares.

Virginia Lottery, Class 4,

For the town of Wheeling, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 23d July.

S C H E M E :

\$30,000; \$10,000; \$8,000; \$4,000;

\$3,000; \$2,500; 100 of \$1,000!!!

10 of \$500; 20 of \$300; 81 of \$200, &c.

Ticket only \$10—Shares in proportion.

A variety of Schemes are being drawn constantly—Tickets varying from \$5 to \$10. The

are received in Louisville eight days from the date of the drawing—and forwarded immediately to all customers. Do not forget to address

JOHN G. GRAHAM,

Louisville, Ky., or

New Albany, Ind.

June 22—42—11

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he is ready to execute all orders in the above business with neatness and on the most reasonable terms.

HOUSE PAINTING,

neatly executed in all its various branches; Shingles and inside. Inside painting done in lively and durable colors—and washing inside walls in distemper colors; warranted not to rub off.

SIGN PAINTING.

All orders for plain, gold, or ornamental signs, thankfully received and punctually attended to.

IMITATION OF FANCY WOODS

AND MARBLES;

Paper Hanging and Landscape painting on walls or fire-boards, in oil or distemper colors; cleaning and varnishing all kinds of Oil Paintings or Engravings; painting and gilding Picture Frames; Japanings; and Polishing; Transparent Window Blinds or Fire Screens painted; Gilding and Glazing; Cutting Glass in Frames or elsewhere; Transferring Engravings to Ladies' Work Boxes, or elsewhere, as may be requested—together with such various other kinds of work, as may be called for.

The Subscriber is recently from the City of New York, where he has had several years experience in the above branches, he therefore thinks himself competent to execute all orders in his line to the entire satisfaction of those who may favor him with a call. If he should not be able to give satisfaction to those who may employ him, there will be no charge made whatever; he therefore, hopes to receive a share of public patronage. His Shop, until further notice, is at Mr. J. Beach's Coach Repository, on Main street.

JAMES ANDREWS.

N. B. All orders for the country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Lexington, June 21, 1836.—32—11

Choice Wines, Liquors, &c.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has now on hand an assortment of CHOICE WINES & OTHER LIQUORS of every description. These were purchased in the Eastern cities, from whence the subscriber has just returned, and selected with the greatest care. His assortment consists, in part, of

Champaigne,
Port,
Madeira, and
Teneriffe

WINE.

And the very best quality of

COGNAC AND CHAMPAGNE

BRANDY.

The subscriber also has on hand some excellent PORTER by the dozen, and a quantity of superior CHEESE, all of which, with other articles in his line, he will dispose of on reasonable terms, at his stand on Mill street, next above Crutchfield & Tiltford's.

JOHN MCKENZIE.

Lexington, June 17.—32—11

Stimulating Liniment No. 1.

AN IMPROVEMENT OF LEWIS'S STIMULATING LINIMENT, No. 2.

Manufactured and sold by M. L. Lewis, wholesale and retail.

THIS LINIMENT is celebrated for its soothing and stimulating qualities, to those who are in pain. It has a decided advantage over all other Liniments known, as it is so volatile; there is a body to it which keeps the articles of stimulant from escaping from the system; and when the absorbent vessels take up the substance of the Liniment, it puts the system into action, and then the covering is thrown off, and perspiration makes its appearance.

The following certificate will show to the reader, what has been done with the above article, towards relieving those who have used it, who were sorely afflicted with pain.

We, the undersigned, having used Dr. Lewis's Liniment, believe it to be as good as is recommended.

Dr. J. R. CUNNINGHAM.

Dr. WM. CONSTANT.

Dr. WM. M. GIBLIN.

Dr. C. N. Lusk.

The above Liniment, & a general assortment of BOTANIC MEDICINES for sale at THE BOTANIC DRUG STORE, 1410 Cross st.

H. T. N. BENEDICT, Agent.

H. T. N. Benedict continues to devote his time to the Botanic Practice of Medicine.

Just received, Ap. Cayenne; Gum Myrrh, anti Polv. Slip. Elm, of superior quality.

H. T. N. BENEDICT, Apt.

Lexington, June 21.—32—New

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

THE 4TH OF JULY will be celebrated on May, Woolley's Farm, in Fayette county, on the road leading from Chilesburg to Bryant's Station, by the Fayette Rifle Company. They invite the Field and Staff Officers of the 5th, 10th, and 42d Regiments in Fayette, and 16th & 17th Regiments in Clarke county, to join their companies in Lexington, and Capt. Complin's Company in Lexington. They also solicit their fellow citizens generally to join them in the celebration. A DINNER will be prepared by the Company.

JOHN H. DARNABY, Capt.

B. F. PRESTON, Lieut.

A. F. DUDLEY, Ensign.

R. ROBERTSON,

WM. GRAVES,

NELSON DUDLEY,

THOS. O. ELKS,

WM. MCKAY,

Committee of Arrangement.

June 22.—32—21

LEXINGTON.

MONDAY JUNE 30 1836.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

IN FAYETTE.
HENRY DANIEL, *Caucus Candidate.*
WM. RODES, *dates.*
FIELDING L. TURNER, *Called out by "Many Voters."*
ROBT. WICKLIFFE, Jr.
WM. STANICPE,
A. S. HIGGINS.

IN JEFFERSON.
Capt. GEO. N. FAULCONER.

We have received the acceptance of the nomination of A. S. HIGGINS, Esq., too late for to-day's Gazette, but it shall appear in our next.

This paper closes the first year of our Editorial labors in conducting the Kentucky Gazette since its resumption. When the present Editor took the paper, he received an accession of upwards of three hundred new subscribers, many of whom have yet paid nothing, and from each payment is now expected. The Editor has a heavy sum to pay on the 13th July, and hopes and expects his patrons to aid him on that occasion, by discharging all arrearages for subscriptions and advertisements. This hint is deemed sufficient.

To enable the workmen in the Gazette to participate in the celebration of the fourth of July, the Gazette will not be published on that day.

The Intelligencer says it has "always approved the present constitutional location of the veto power." We, therefore, take its word for it, and upon that assertion, acknowledge our recollection to have been deceptive.

Richard A. Byard, Esq. a whig, has been elected by the Delaware Legislature, a Senator of the United States, vice Arnold Naudain, whose resignation we noticed in our last.

From the news published this day from Arkansas, we should deem it by no means improbable, that the editor of the Commonwealth may yet have an opportunity of relieving themselves from "slaying at home, and fighting against truth, common sense, and the common interests of the country," by shouldering their rifles, and enlisting themselves in the service of the United States.

It will be seen by the following, copied from the Observer & Reporter, that Col. C. J. Sanders declines being a candidate for the State Legislature:
Messrs. FINKELL & WICKLIFFE:

Gentlemen,—In your paper of the 5th inst. I have seen a communication addressed to me requesting that I should become a candidate to represent Fayette county in the next Legislature. Permit me to say through the medium of your paper to "Many Voters," that from the sincerity of my heart I thank them for their complimentary remarks—yet I much fear they appreciate too highly, and attribute to me a qualification which I do not possess. If an unobtrusive political course, advocating what I conceive to be correct Republican principles, from my boyhood to the present time, entitle me to their confidence, then may I feel proud to possess it. My pursuits in life, nay, my inclination has led me almost exclusively to agricultural habits; yet in politics I have had a fixed opinion, and have pursued but one straight forward course. In 1824, I became a member of the Democratic Republican family, and from that time to the present, I rejoice that I have seen no cause why I should change my political opinion—desert my party—or be ashamed to co-operate with my Democratic friends. Under an enlightened and responsible administration for the last seven years, we have had in our common country an unparalleled state of prosperity: and, why exchange that which we know to be productive of good, for the problematical uncertainty of changing it for the better. In all probability we should grasp at the shadow and lose the substance. The experiment might be dangerous, and the pronouncement of a few disappointed, ambitious aspirants for office, would not justify it. My temperance precludes concealment, and I wish to be distinctly understood, that I have advocated the principles of President Jackson, and have seen no cause to regret it, and expect at the proper time to cast my vote in behalf of those candidates who will continue and perpetuate the same. Yet, at the time being, I regret to say, that a recent affliction and melancholy occurrence in my family, compels me to forego the pleasure of complying with the wishes of "Many Voters," and precludes my becoming a candidate.

C. J. SANDERS.
June 27th, 1836.

The following will be the order of the procession for the 4th of July:

- 1st. General Field and Staff Officers.
- 2d. Regimental Field and Staff Officers.
- 3d. Lexington Dragoons, Capt. KEISER.
- 4th. Regimental Officers of the Line.
- 5th. Orator and Chaplain.
- 6th. Lexington Artillery, Capt. TROTTER.

7th. Lexington Light Infantry, Capt. PARKER.
8th. Lexington Mechanics Infantry, Captain WICKLIFFE.
9th. Lexington Rifle Guards, Capt. KEISER.
10th. South Ekhoro Rifle Company, Captain BRYAN.
11th. Citizens.

The different Companies will parade at their Armies, from whence they will move to the place of parade. The Officers belonging to the 3d Brigade in Fayette county, are invited to join in the procession.

The line will be formed at 10 o'clock, a. m. ALVAN STEPHENS, CHARLTON HUNT, MARSHALS.

June 29, 1836.

For the Gazette.
We have more than once recently urged the necessity on the part of the democracy of Kentucky, to be "up and doing," or our wily opponents will defeat us in August next.

They have nothing undone that can advance the interests of their party, and candidates—*it is* an indefatigable in the cause they have espoused—they know every thing depends upon action, continued action; and knowing this, they perform their part well. Who would have supposed the late convention they held in Lexington, would not have been sufficient for all the purposes of a perfect organization of their forces for the battle in August next? Who would have supposed, knowing the length of time consumed by them, in secret conference, that it would be necessary to hold another convention in Russellville, and another in Louisville prior to the election? No one, I dare say. Yet these conventions are necessary to keep up excitement, and to afford opportunities, at county meetings, for the appointment of delegates to them, to their little demagogues, who are ever ready to abuse Gen. Jackson and his administration, and Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson. This we apprehend is the object of so many conventions.

We do not deem it necessary to pursue this method of keeping our party together, and urging our democratic friends to the polls. No; we believe their settled conviction of the righteousness of their cause—of the dearest republican interests dependent upon their votes in August, is sufficient to influence them to act, without the stimulus of conventions, inflammatory addresses, and such other adventitious aids as are used by the opposition, to entrap the unwary, and spur up the lukewarm.

Our cause is that which animated the friends of liberty during the administration of Jefferson—our principles are those for which we must contend, if we wish a continuation of the prosperity of our favored country, and our institutions to remain in their present republican simplicity.

For the perpetuation of these principles, &c., the election of Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson is indispensable; and to succeed in November, we must elect Major Flournoy and Mr. Hise in August.

We then call on the democratic party to make one more effort in August next, and all will be safe. Let us be determined to succeed, and success will be certain. Let every one bear in mind the opposition are making their expiring effort. If they fail this heat, their party will dwindle to insignificance, if not be extinguished forever.

For the Kentucky Gazette.
NO. II.

Self interest has ever been the governing principle among men, and it will probably so continue while they inhabit this imperfect state. Self interest caused Demetrius the silversmith to oppose the benevolent designs of Paul, and, having collected those around him whose interests placed in the same channel, to cry out "great is Diana of the Ephesians." Did Demetrius really believe that Diana was a divine being? or did he use this stratagem to enlist the populace, for his private ends? The latter is the true cause, and the latter is the true cause. The same principle dictated the course pursued by the medical faculty towards SAMUEL THOMSON when he first commenced the dissemination of the use of those simple remedies which "Nature's God" has spread at large over life's common field, and which contributed to the success and consequent renown of Hippocrates, Galen, and others, ere the empirical and quackish Paracelsus poured forth the streams of mineral poisons, which have so long clothed the human family in sable tints of woe; and such have been the motives and the spring of action in most of the opposers of Botanic medicine to this present time. Witness the assertion so often made that "Lobelia Inflata is a deadly poison." If it be a deadly poison in the hands of Thomsonians, or "Steam Doctors," as they are called in common parlance, how can it be a most useful remedy in the hands of the learned? The fact is LOBELIA is not a poison, but it is a sovereign antidote to poison, even the poison of rabid animals.

If I will destroy life in any animal, however large the portion administered, unless the stomach is so constructed as to preclude the operation of this inestimable plant. Let those who have so often brought an evil report on this weed gain our assertions if they can. But farther still, we stop not here, Lobelia Inflata possesses qualities which render it a most safe emetic than any other in use. It is an anti-pasmodic, and never produces those regurgitations which, forcing the valve of the pylorus, pour the contents of the duo denum into the stomach, and thus produce those bilious discharges, so highly valued by the ignorant, yet so much deplored by the better informed. 2d. It never in any case acts as a cathartic unless scalded, and consequently never produces those debilitating effects, which so frequently occur in the administration of

Antimonial preparations. 3d. It is a most active sialogogue and promotes those healthy secretions from the salivary glands, which the learned affect to produce by the phlogiston or salivation of mercury. If the assertions are true it is no high time for the public mind to be disabused, concerning this inestimable plant? If untrue how easy will be the task for the opposers of "quackery" and "ignorance" to show the falsity and thus hold the writer up to public contempt. "If Lobelia does not operate as an emetic it must produce death," is another falsehood palmed upon the ignorant, and by many believed.

If Lobelia does not operate to sicken or nauseate the stomach, it is as harmless as any plant of the field, is a truth known to every one who has used it.

ANON.

More Troops.—The Governor of Georgia has ordered a draft of every sixth man from the 4th, 7th, 11th and 12th Division Georgia militia with the exception of Newton, Walton, Gwinnett and Jackson previously ordered, to be ready for any emergency which may arise.—*Standard of Union.*

Poor Georgia! While Tennessee is pouring out her treasures like water, and arming her gallant sons to repel and punish the aggressions of a savage foe; Georgia herself, the State most deeply interested in the struggle, is either flying before the foe, or quietly submitting to the dishonor of a "draw" for men to defend their own homes and fireside. Poor Georgia! *Western Review.*

We learn by the steamboat Revenue, that General Houston's life is thought to be in danger. He has been requested to resign the command of the Texas forces, and has done so. The cause is said to be, that in a council of war previous to the battle of San Jacinto, Houston opposed the attack, but was overruled.—*Chancellor Quintan, of Mississippi,* is said to be preparing a publication on the subject.—*Arkansas Advocate.*

Col. Aaron Burr is lying dangerously ill at his residence in New York.

THE CHEROKEES.—By yesterday's mail we received a letter from a highly respectable gentleman of Gainesville, from which we copy the following: [Columbia, T. Review.] GAINESVILLE, June 2, 1836.

Mr. J. W. JONES, Sir,—I am sorry to inform you, that I have some cause to change my opinion with regard to the Cherokee Indians, since I wrote you last. Dick Taylor and son reached here on Tuesday night last, from Washington City, much dissatisfied with the ratification of the treaty, and young Taylor repeatedly said there would be blood shed. I am of the opinion that nothing but the interference of John Ross, will prevent a war between the parties: Ridges and Ross. The people are becoming alarmed in many places, and particularly about Dahlonega. Allen Mathews arrived here yesterday evening with his family and says several other families speak of coming on.

From the Van India Free Press, of June 17.—War! War! War!—We have just seen a letter from Capt. M. Duncan, commandant at Fort Leavenworth, dated 16th May, which states a body of 200 Indians, supposed to be Kiowas, had attacked a party of white men, eight in number, who were on their way from Fort William, to the trading establishment of Brent and St. Vrain, situated a short distance above the mouth of the Rio de las Animas, upon the Arkansas river, in which affair 3 of the whites were killed. The Indians were painted, and accoutred in all the habiliments of savage warriors. Capt. D. is of opinion, from the information he has received, that a combination will be formed among the different tribes in that region, which may result in consequences serious to the southwestern frontier.

COLONEL JOHNSON.

The following, is the excellent reply of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Col. R. M. JOHNSON, to the invitation of the citizens of Woodford county, to partake of a public festival, on his return from Washington.—*Frankfort (Ky.) Argus.*

WASHINGTON CITY, May 28, 1836.
Gentlemen,—Your communication is received, inclosing the proceedings of the meeting at Versailles, of the citizens of Woodford county, friendly to the present Administration.

The resolutions, expressive of their confidence in me as the servant of the public, and inviting me to join them in a social repast, are highly gratifying. Please tender to them my grateful acknowledgments, and at the same time accept for yourselves my thanks for the kindness of expression with which you have communicated them. He who cherishes the sentiment of kindness towards his fellow men, will always set a proportionate value upon their approbation. With an inward consciousness of having been uniformly governed by the desire of perpetuating the liberties and promoting the best interest of our common country, I am always happy in the testimony of approbation, expressed in public invitations to the festive board. They confer upon me an honor beyond what my feeble exertions have merited, or what I am warranted to expect. But when these demonstrations of confidence flow from the generous hearts of the ingenious citizens of my own native State,

they excite in my mind the deepest emotions of gratitude, beyond the power of language to express.

Our country is a unit, and each State counts in it a member of the confederacy, is but a distinct member of one body, animated by the same life, nourished by the same aliment, and invigorated by the same spirit. Yet when contemplating the constituent parts of this body, Kentucky always excites in my mind sensations of delight. She presents an example of what may be effected, within a short period, by fortitude, bravery, industry and perseverance, which is without a parallel in history. It was in this State, among the little band of emigrants surrounded with hostile savages, that I first breathed the vital air; and it is with in my own recollection, when the little colony amounting to less in number than one county now can boast, without any army, without money, or supplies, carried on a successful war against the whole horde of savages, which at that day occupied the vast Wilderness of Kentucky. After ten years of hostility the country was conquered, and laid open to the improvement of civilized man. And what have the hands of industry and the spirit of enterprise accomplished since that day?

From the darkness of a tempestuous night, Kentucky has risen, like the star of the morning to cheer our western hemisphere, with the prospect of a long and cloudless day. Our state at this time contains a population of more than seven hundred thousand souls, distinguished by every virtue calculated to give to liberty a permanent abode and every blessing to man. For valor in the field, none gave stronger illustrations of military prowess during the late war, than our brave Kentuckians. In 1798 when she had but just emerged into existence as a State, Kentucky led the van in opposition to the incipient measures then pursued, for depriving the people of their constitutional rights, and subjecting them to despotic power; and we may affirm without vanity, though not without pride, that no community of people ever better understood the great principles of liberty, civil and religious, than the citizens of Kentucky, and these principles they have identified with their existence.

Nor are they deficient in enterprise and intelligence for the improvement of their physical advantages. The God of nature has furnished us with abundant resources. Our climate is salubrious, and our luxuriant soil is already in many parts, in a high state of cultivation. We have not prematurely advanced in internal improvements, by imposing a debt upon the State which might become oppressive to her citizens; but having secured for this object, a fund of several millions of dollars, the work is now progressing with a rapidity which promises the most beneficial results.

Nature has furnished us with the advantage of water carriage by the great arteries of the ocean, for more than four hundred miles upon our Northern and Western boundary, and several large rivers intersect the State. Turnpike and Railroads are partially constructed, and a continued progress is contemplated in their construction, which will convince the world that the spirit of enterprise in Kentucky does not slumber. The Railroad between Charleston and Cincinnati will pass through our State; and this, together with the improvements in progress and in contemplation among ourselves, will afford the greatest possible facilities for business to the husbandman, the manufacturer and the merchant; and the greatest convenience to the traveller for indulging that desire of social intercourse, which the character of Kentucky so strongly incites.

Such has been the career; such is the character, and such are the prospects of Kentucky, a State which I am proud to call my own native State, both from birth and election. This State I have had the honor to serve in a public capacity for more than thirty years. During that period, I have never aspired to any other honor, than that of meriting the approbation of my own State, and in securing their confidence, I have been successful beyond my earliest anticipation.

At every recurring election, for thirty years, my conduct has been submitted to the tribunal of public opinion; and in every instance the award has been in my favor. I have sought no other office than that of the chosen servant of such a people; and while honored with their confidence, my highest ambition has been more than satisfied. To what period the present session of Congress will be protracted, is yet uncertain; but after my return to Kentucky, it will afford me pleasure to meet you at the appointed place, on such a day as shall then be found mutually convenient.

With sentiments of great esteem,
Your obedient servant,
R. M. JOHNSON.
Messrs: James McConnell, B. Gaines, Thos. W. Sellers, Isaac Whittington, Herman Bowmar, Medley Shelton.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

I have heard a story somewhere of a merchant who collected a party together to give eclat to one of those little family festivals which brightens the dark traces of life, and cheer the human heart in every clime. It was his daughter's wedding day; crowds of her young acquaintance circled round her, and as the father gazed proudly on the face of the young bride, he wished as bright a prospect might open for his father children, who were gambolling merrily among the crowd. Passing through the passage connecting the lower rooms, he met the ser-

vant-maid an ignorant country wench, who was carrying a lighted tallow candle in her hand without a candlestick. He blamed her for this dirty conduct, and went into the kitchen to make some arrangements with his wife about the supper table: the girl shortly returned with her arms full of ale bottles, but without the candle. The merchant immediately recollected that several barrels of gun powder had been placed in his cellar during the day, and that his foreman had opened one of the barrels to select a sample for a customer. "Where is your candle?" he inquired, in the utmost agitation. "I couldn't bring it up with me, for my hands were full," said the girl. "Where did you leave it?" "Well, I'd no candlestick, so I stuck it into some black sand that's there in one of the tubs." The merchant dashed down the cellar steps; the passage was long and dark, and as he groped his way his knees threatened to give way under him, his breath was choked, and his flesh seemed suddenly to become dry and parched, as if he already felt the suffocating blast of death. At the extremity of the passage in the front cellar, under the very room where his children and their friends were revelling in felicity, he discerned the open powder barrel full almost up to the top—the candle stuck lightly in the loose grains, with a long and red snuff of burnt out wick topping the small and gloomy flame. This sight seemed to wither all his powers, and the merry laugh of the youngsters above struck upon his heart like the knell of death. He stood for some moments gazing upon the light, unable to advance. The fiddler commenced a lively jig, and the feet of the dancers responded with increased vivacity; the floor shook with their exertions, and the loose bottles in the cellar jingled with the motion. He fancied the candle moved—was falling!—with desperate energy he dashed forward; but how was he to remove it? The slightest touch would cause the small live coal of wick to fall into the loose powder.—With unequalled presence of mind he placed a hand each side of the candle, with the open palms upward, and the distended fingers pointed towards the object of his care, which as his hands gradually met, was secured in the clasping or locking of his fingers, and safely removed from the head of the barrel. When he reached the head of the stairs, the excitement was over, he smiled at the danger he had conquered, but the reaction was too powerful, and he fell into fits of most violent and dreadful laughter. He was conveyed senseless to bed, and many weeks elapsed ere his nerves recovered sufficient tone to allow him to resume his habits of every day-life. [Knickerbocker.]

ETERNITY.—Eternity! the only theme that confuses, humbles, and alarms the proud intellect of man.—What is it? The human mind can grasp any defined time, however vast; but this is beyond time, and too great for the limited conception of man. It has no beginning, and can have no end. It cannot be multiplied, it cannot be added unto, you may attempt to subtract from it but it is useless. Take millions and millions of years from it, take all the time that can enter into the compass of your imagination, it is still whole and undiminished as before—all calculation is lost. Think on; the brain becomes heated and oppressed with a sensation too powerful for it to bear, and reason totters in her seat, and you rise with the conviction of the impossibility of a creature attempting to fathom the Creator, humiliated with the sense of your own nothingness, and impressed with the tremendous majesty of the Deity.

A Dilemma.—Extract from a dialogue between a father and his child.
Child.—Father, what is a dilemma?
Father.—A dilemma, dear, is—a dilemma when any one don't know what to do, that's a dilemma.
Child.—Oh, yes! I know—a dilemma is just like you when my scold-you.
Father.—Hem! you talk too much child.

MARRIED.—In Woodford county, on the 23d inst., by the Rev'd: Edward Stevenson, of this city, Mr. GEORGE W. TRICK, Attorney at Law, to Miss MARY PENNY, both of Spotsylvania county, Va.

OBITUARY.—Departed this life of pulmonary disease, on Sunday, 19th inst., Mrs. ELIZA McCONALLY, at the residence of Mr. James McConally near Milton, Gallatin county in the 36th year of her age. She has left a devoted husband, eight promising children, many relations and a large circle of friends to deplore her loss.

With high order of well cultivated intellect she had filled, well filled, in high relations of affectionate wife, tender and vigilant mother, kind and provident mistress, and social friend. She died, resigned in the disposition of Providence, that she should be, in full confidence of a happy immortality beyond the grave.

DIED.—On the 23d inst., of a pulmonary affection, Mrs. Mary Ann Shelby, consort of Thos. H. Shelby, Esq., in the 37th year of her age.
—In Columbia, Tenn. on the 19th inst., Mrs. Mary Louisa Osburn, consort of the Rev'd. Ephraim Osburn, and daughter of Mrs. Julia S. Towler, formerly of this city.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Lexington, to renew a certificate of four shares in said Bank, in the name of the subscriber which has been lost or misplaced. JOSEPH FICKLIN.
Lex. June 30th 1836.—31.

WOOL.

THE Subscribers pay cash for COMMON WOOL, washed or unwashed. Enquire at their Factory, or at the Office of D. A. Sayre, RICHARDSON & HIGGINS.
June 29.—24-51

Lincoln Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber has 450 acres of Land, lying about eight miles southwest of Stanford, in Lincoln county, which he will sell on accommodating terms. It lies well, is finely timbered and soil of good quality. Having moved to Missouri, he will give an advantageous bargain. For terms, &c. apply to Thomas A. Russell, living in Fayette county, seven miles northwest of Lexington. ROBT. S. RUSSELL, sen.
May 23d, 1836.—27-3v

LEXINGTON FUEL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Books for the subscription to the Capital Stock of the Lexington Fuel Company, will be opened on the 1st day of July next, at Lexington, at L. Combs' Law Office, by the undersigned Commissioners. STEPHEN CHIPLEY, BEN GRAY, RICHARD HIGGINS, A. LOGAN, F. L. TURNER, JOSEPH BRYAN, THO. P. HART, M. C. JOHNSON, JOHN B. JOHNSON.
June 16, 1836 30 id

MONTGOMERY LAND

For Sale.

HAVING arrived at an age which enables me for undergoing the labor necessary to the proper management of a large farm, I have concluded to offer the FARM on which I now live for sale, lying on Summers creek, about two and a half miles from Mount Sterling, on the Paris road, containing about 500 Acres of first rate LAND, all enclosed with a good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, and well set in Grass, and never-failing stock water on almost every part, even in the greatest droughts. There is on the premises a large and convenient Brick Dwelling House, Brick Neg. House, Kitchen, Smoke House, besides all other necessary outbuildings, well arranged in the most convenient and best manner; and in fact it is considered the best arranged and most convenient situation in the county, and so situated, that it is susceptible of being divided into two very convenient farms. The terms will be made known by me on the premises, at any time previous to the 15th day of September next; and if not previously sold by that day, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, it being count day, and the day on which the Red river from Works will be sold.

JAMES W. SON, Mount Sterling, June 13, 1836. 29 & 30 Aug. Observer & Reporter and Paris Citizen insert once a week till 20th August, and send their accounts to this office for payment.

Piano Fortes.

A Splendid PIANO FORTES received and for sale by MONTMOLIN & CORNWALL, Lexington, May 5, 1836—18-2v

Look at This!

THE Subscriber, in conjunction with T. N. GAINES, Esq. having purchased of Messrs. Hise and Wright, their stock of MERCHANDISE, and wishing to locate as much of the stock as possible in the State, will be compelled, after this date, so far as relates to the County, to decline the Practice of his Profession. For the convenience of his friends in the City, he expects in a short time, to remove his office to the Store lately occupied by Hise & Wright, where he may generally be found. J. G. CHINN.
Lexington, June 23.—32-5w

Citizen Volunteer Artillery

ATTENTION!

YOU are hereby notified to attend a Company Muster on the FOURTH OF JULY, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of American Independence. Each member will appear on parade with thirteen rounds black cartridge. (White pants!ions if the weather is fair.) By order of S. C. TROTTER, Capt. J. M. HEWITT, O. S.
June 27, 1836—33-2t
Observer & Reporter will insert 2t

New Grocery Store.

THOMAS P. SHROCK, the public generally, that he has taken the well known stand, formerly occupied by L. Taylor as a Confectionary Store, and immediately opposite D. Landman's Saddler's Shop, where he has, and intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES, as good and as cheap as can be had in the city. He also intends keeping an assortment of CORN DIALS and WINES, in the bottle or gallon. Also, an assortment of CANDIES, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, 300 BBL'S. SUPERFINE FLOUR, for sale for cash. Lexington, June 27.—33-1m

ATTENTION! Lexington Light INFANTRY.

THE members of the Lexington Light Infantry are requested to Parade on Saturday next, 25th inst. (Company Drill at 3 o'clock, P. M.) Also, a Company Muster on Monday 4TH JULY at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of American Independence. Each member will appear on parade with 24 rounds black cartridges. By order of the Captain, C. A. KEISER, Ord. Sergt.
Lexington, June 23, 1836—33-2t

NEGROES WANTED.

THE highest price will be paid for a few Negroes of both sexes, from 10 to 40 years of age. THO. B. MEGOWAN.
June 30, 1836—31 3c

LEXINGTON LIBRARY.

THE accounts of the Library for Contributions, &c. &c. are printed in the hands of Mr. W. C. BELL, in the office of the institution are respectfully and earnestly requested to pay. Mr. is authorized to sell a liberal share. By order of the Board, THO. NELSON, Clerk.
June 20, —31-4t

TO JOURNEMEN PRINTERS.

ONE or two steady, industrious Journeymen Printers will meet with constant employment, if immediate application is made at this Office. Lexington, June 30, 1836.



TOILETTE SALOON

GEO. W. TUCKER,
Barber & Fashionable Hair Dresser,
(Sign of the HIGHLAND COLUMBIA, Main street,
Lexington, Ky., nearly opposite the Phoenix
Hotel.)

CONTINUES all branches of the business in his usual fashionable and tasteful style. From his long experience, having made the principles of the TOILETTE SALOON, art his study, and perfection in its practice his aim, he feels confident, that the most fastidious, will acknowledge themselves gratified with his performance, as being all that could reasonably desire.

Though his business has much increased since the public have become so well acquainted with the comforts he offers, yet gentlemen need not fear that on that account they will be neglected, or obliged to wait, for he has employed competent and obliging aid in every part of the establishment, and gives to the oversight of the whole, his own constant personal attention.

He has just received the latest Philadelphia and New York Fashions for HAIR DRESSING, both for Gentlemen and Young Misses; and to his part of the business will give his particular individual attention.

To the philosophical among his patrons, he would say, that, if desired, he will cut the hair so as to exhibit phenologically the intellectual endowments and moral character.

G. W. T. has just received a large assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of Combs, Stocks, Collars, German Pipes, Stomach Musical Snuff Boxes, (a superior article), Magnetic Fish and Geese, Soap, finest quality of Hair Brushes, Tooth Washes and Powders, Gentlemen and Ladies' Pocket Books and Purses, Gentlemen and Ladies' Suspenders, a fine assortment of Ladies' Hair Wigs and Top Pieces (assorted colors), fine Razors and Straps, Children's Toys of every description, Tea sets, &c., a fine assortment of Playing Cards, Backgammon Boards and Chessmen; also Tapes and Lingerie Matches, some fine Havana Cigars, Calcutta Tobacco and Snuff; Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil, Indian Oil and Indian Dye, for coloring red and grey hairs a beautiful black, without injury to skin or hair, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Mediterranean Baths,

which gave general satisfaction last year, but which have since undergone a thorough repair and improvement; and are now ready to administer cold, warm, tepid, or salt Baths, from 5 o'clock, a.m. to 10 p.m.

In regard to the whole Establishment, he invites the citizens of Lexington and visitors to call and extend the patronage, already so liberally bestowed upon him, for which they shall have his thanks and his best exertions to please.

May 24, 1836.—27-1f

WANTED—Two apprentices to the Barbering and Hair Dressing Business. Youths from 12 to 15 and 18 years, who can come well recommended, will be preferred.

G. W. TUCKER.
The Observer & Reporter and Intelligence will add the above to G. W. T.'s advertisement already in their papers.

LOST,
BETWEEN the mouth of Hickman and Lexington on the Raceroad, on Thursday, 24 June, (inst.), a SMALL GREEN POCKET BOOK, with a steel clasp, containing one \$50 and one \$10 bill on the Harrisburg, Pa. Bank; the finder will be entitled to the 10 dollars by leaving it at this office, or at Thomas J. Brown's Nicholasville, or to the Subscriber at the Kentucky River Bridge.

June 11.—29-3f **WM. FORBES.**

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT Sct., April Term 1836.

LEXUEL BUTLER, and others complainants.
Against
ROBT. P. PENISTON, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants by their Attorney, and on his motion and it appearing in the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, it is therefore ordered that unless he do appear here on or before the first day of the next July term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against him; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this Commonwealth for two calendar months in succession.

A copy Attest, D. B. PRICE, Clk Jcc
By J. S. FLETCHER, d c

DOCTORS CROSS AND JOUETT,
HAVING settled in the city of Lexington,
offer their services to the public as

Physicians, Surgeons and Accoucheurs.

Dr. Cross begs leave to remind the public, that while in Europe, under the great masters of the art, he paid particular attention to the subject of LITHOTOMY, and now proposes to relieve those afflicted with Stone or Gravel, by an operation, in which no cutting instrument is employed, and which is also, comparatively, destitute of both pain and danger.

Office Main street, immediately above Brennan's Hotel.
Lexington, April 16, 1836.—15-1f

LAND FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND, upon which he now resides, one and a quarter miles east of Nicholasville, containing 130 Acres, all enclosed under good fence; forty or fifty acres Wood Land; a fine young Orchard; a never-failing Spring; comfortable Dwelling and good out Buildings.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call immediately, as the subscriber intends selling the first good offer.

W. T. MILES.
May 12, 1836.—20-1f

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, Sct. April Term, 1836.
JAMES SUELO, Complainant
against
WILLIAM PRICE'S Heirs, &c. Defendants,
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel and on his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, George Withers and Martha, his wife, the unknown heirs of Merymann C. Bradshaw and Eliza, his wife, John Haydon and Mary, his wife, Winifred E. Price, the unknown heirs of Napoleon J. Price, John W. Price, Prior Withers and Evelina, his wife, Joseph Hughes and Cassandra, his wife, Samuel Hughes and Mary, his wife, Stephen and Polixeney, his wife, David Dale and Louisa, his wife, the unknown heirs of Spencer Clark and Betsy, his wife, William Humes and Susan, his wife, Joseph Drake and Martha, his wife, the unknown heirs of Mary Bradshaw, dec'd, wife, the unknown heirs of Sally, his wife, American Kitley and Milton Kitley, William L. Martin and wife are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth and having failed to answer the Complainant's bill agreeably to law and the rules of this Court it is therefore ordered that unless they do appear on or before the first day of the next July term of this Court and answer the Complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this State, for two calendar months in succession.

A Copy—attest, D. B. PRICE, clk Jcc
By JOHN FLETCHER, d c

LEXINGTON BREWERY. The public are informed that the proprietor of the Lexington Brewery having taken it into his own hands, and having repaired and fitted it up in the best manner, and associated himself with one of the most scientific and practical Brewers in the western country, has no hesitation in assuring the customers and lovers of Malt Liquors, that they will furnish them with Porter, Ale and Beer of a superior quality, to any made in said Brewery for the last 10 years. Beer will be ready for delivery by the 1st of September next, when it is hoped that judges of Malt Liquors will be convinced that nothing but a full knowledge of the business, and attention thereto, is essential to the making of as good Porter, Ale and Beer in Lexington, as any part of the world.

BARLEY, BARLEY, BARLEY. Wanting—Ten thousand bushels of Barley, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on delivery at the above Brewery. Farmers supplied with fall barley for seed. **CLARY, & Co.**
August 19, 1835—34-6m

J. B. JOHNSON
TAKES pleasure in returning his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last two years, and would respectfully inform them, that he has taken into partnership with Mr. Henry C. Crumbaugh, who will give his undivided attention to the shop. The will give his undivided attention to the shop. The will give his undivided attention to the shop.

G. W. T. has a mode of operating upon the head peculiarly his own, which gives unsolicited satisfaction to those who submit their scalp of thought to his magic manipulations, brightening up the summer evening dullness of the worried, and smoothing the wrinkles on the brow of care. No description can do it justice—it must be tried to be appreciated.

In the rear of the Toilette Saloon the attention of his customers is attracted by the spacious, convenient, healthful, and luxurious

JOHNSON & CRUMBAUGH
Have on hand a fine assortment of SADDLERY: Iron band Leather TRUNKS, a first rate article; English Banners, Lexington, Single and Double, of the best quality; together with a good assortment of all other articles usually kept by Saddlers, which they offer at a reasonable profit.

Shop opposite Brennan's Hotel, Lexington, Ky May 5, 1836.—18-3m

NOTICE.
CIRCUMSTANCES having transpired, which renders it expedient for me to commence an intended partnership with Ingersoll & McClelland for the construction of the stone work at the Cliffs, on Kentucky river: The business in future will be conducted in their names, and they will be responsible for all contracts and business connected with this work from the commencement to the close of their operations.

Their characters as contractors, and their business habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend them to the company and the public.

JAMES S. COOK.
April 23.—16-1f.—Dayton Dem. Herald.

DENTISTRY.
DR. HARRIS, Dentist, informs the citizens of Lexington, that he has returned to the City, and may be found at the PHENIX HOTEL, (Room No. 6) where he will be happy to receive the calls of such as may desire his professional services. He will remain in the city for a few weeks only. March 4, 1836.—9-1f

RENOVATING, SCOURING, TAILORING AND SILK DYEING BUSINESS.
THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for RENOVATING, SCOURING and TAILORING BUSINESS, on Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel. He assures those who may feel disposed to patronize him, that he will spare no pains to give satisfaction in all cases. His work will be done in the very best manner, and on the lowest terms.

JOHN FISHER.
Lex. May 12, 1836.—20-2m

\$400 REWARD
WILL be given for the apprehension of a fellow, whose name is said to be PHILIP HART. This fellow, on the 4th inst. attempted to take the life of Mrs. Wallace, wife of Rev. H. J. Wallace of this place—having entered the house in daytime, while Mr. W. had stepped out, and made an attack upon her with a dirk or knife, and has since fled in the direction to Lexington, Ky. Said Hart is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, rather slenderly made, with black hair, light grey eyes, large Roman nose, and had at the time, large black whiskers. He had on a green frock coat, black velvet vest, black stock, and sometimes wears a light drab box coat; no other clothing recollected. From the description given, he is supposed to have been seen two days afterwards, at Bell's, Three Forks, in Barren county, and was continuing his way towards Lexington. The Grand Jury of this county has found an indictment against him.

The above reward, which has been raised by many respectable citizens of this place and Logan county, will be given to any person or persons who may apprehend said Hart at I deliver him to the proper authorities.

The subscriber is now at the hands of the editor of the Russellville (Ky.) Advertiser.

Papers throughout the United States, are respectfully requested to insert the above, and by so doing, further the ends of justice.

Russellville, Ky. April 14, 1836.

CANDY'S WHOLESALE PORTER, ALE & CIDER ESTABLISHMENT
—Corner of Main and Limestone streets, Lexington, Ky.
June 16—30-1m

ALL NEW.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and the public generally for past patronage, would respectfully inform them, that he has been engaged in manufacturing Tobacco for the last 15 years, he has been compelled, in consequence of the scarcity of leaf Tobacco, to change in some measure, his business. He has therefore just received and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES;

All part of which is as follows:
50 Sacks COFFEE,
30 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL, fresh 1835
10 Boxes Fresh Lard Raisins,
6 Drums Pigs, first quality,
2 Barrels of first rate strained Honey,
2 Barrels Cherries, first quality,
A complete assortment of SHOES & BOOTS,
superior quality,
7 Dozen Willow Market Baskets, of assorted sizes, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Indigo, Shot,
Also, 2 Barrels of first quality LOAF SUGAR.
A complete assortment of GROCERIES, of all kinds, and of fine Leaf Tobacco.
The highest price will be given for from forty to fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco in the leaf, of a first rate quality.

ROBERT GRAY.
N. B. Tobacco and Segars kept constantly on hand as usual.
Lexington Jan 1, 1836—1-1f \$1*

MONEY LOST.
DOLLARS REWARD. Lost in the town of Frankfort, on the morning of the 4th inst., between Weisker's tavern and the head of the inclined plane, a sealed packet containing THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, in \$50 notes of the Bank of Kentucky, probably all payable at the mother Bank at Louisville. The envelope was sealed, and the notes doubled in the middle, and as well as recollected, endorsed on the envelope as follows: "\$3000, drawn by note in the Lexington Branch Bank, endorsed by Smith & Keats, or George Keats, in the order of John Hurd, Esq."

The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver said packet to Col. Peter Dingley, in Frankfort, to Messrs. Smith & Keats, in Louisville, or to myself in Lexington.

Banks and others may help to the discovery by taking notice of whom they receive notes of the above description.

D. A. SAYRE.
Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. mar. 19-11-1f

Emporium of Fashion.
Scentless Outfitting and Furnishing Establishment.

T. RANKIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
MAIN-ST. LEXINGTON, KY.

WOULD announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving a full and complete assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTING
Of the latest fashions, together with an extensive variety of Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's ready made Clothes, of cloth and summer wear, with every description of Fancy Articles in his line, rather superior to any thing offered in this market. They were bought in the East with great care, for Cash, and will be sold low for the same material. The clothes were manufactured expressly for himself, and are warranted to be in the height of the fashion, and in the best manner.

SHIRTS.
Linen, Cotton and Silk Shirts; Plain and Ruffled Bosom (Gingham do.; Col. lars, &c.

WALKING CANES.
Fancy, Sword, Whitebone and Gold Tipped Walking Canes.

TAILORS' SHEARS, &c.
Heinisch's improved Tailor's Shears, Trimmers, Small Points and Barber's Shears.

STOCKS, &c.
A new style of Stocks and Silk Bosoms.

FROCKS AND PANTS.
Super Silk Frocks and Pants for Youth and Children.

DRESS AND FROCK COATS, &c.
Super Bombazine Dress and Frock Coats and Pants.

SUMMER CLOTHING, &c.
Morning Gowns, and Summer Clothing of all varieties.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS,
Which he will make up to order, in the most fashionable and best style of workmanship.

Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to. Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same.

(Q-T) The Fashions, punctuality and neatness of work, shall be faithfully attended to.
Lex. April 26, 1836—17-3m

JUST RECEIVED,
20 BBLs. Mackerel, No. 2,
4,000 lbs. Bacon, (to be sold from our
lot, to a thousand.)
1 Hoghead superior quality SUGAR.
R. GRAY.
Corner of Limestone and Water streets, between Brennan's Hotel and the upper end of the market house.
April 23, 1836—16-1f

JABEZ BEACH.
A This Coach Depository opposite General Combs's, on Main street, respectfully informs the citizens of Kentucky, that he has now on the way, and expects to receive, about the middle of May, a splendid assortment of

CARRIAGES,
Manufactured expressly for him, in New Ark, N. Jersey; consisting of Coaches, Barouches, Buggies, &c. &c. His customers may be assured, that the Carriages are made of the best materials, and in the first style of Elegant and Substantial Workmanship.

He will keep a number of hands in his shop, and is at all times ready to repair Carriages, and has no doubt of giving entire satisfaction to his customers.

Lexington, April 30, 1836—17-1f

FOR SALE. A half league of land, in Austin's Colony, Texas, very eligibly situated, on Dick's or Dickson's Creek, a navigable stream, emptying into Galveston Bay, at whose mouth the town of Galveston is laid out, commanding a fine harbor. The above tract was selected for the proprietor by persons familiar with every league in the Colony—it consists of a mixture of prairie and timberland, and is the finest tract, for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar, all conditions having been fulfilled, and expenses paid. It is recommended to persons disposed to emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, expense and delay. Inquire at this office.
Lex Aug 27, 1835—35-1f

NOTICE.
At a meeting of the board of Directors of the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company, it was resolved, that a bill of FIVE DOLLARS per share be made on the stockholders, payable on the first Monday in June next.
A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.
Lex. F. L. and M. Ins Co.

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber would know this story BRICK HOUSE on Main street, occupied formerly by Morrison and Bradley, and at present by Messrs. Isles and Wright as a Dry Good Store. This extensive property, 30 feet front, running back to Water street opposite the Bell Road Warehouse, contains a brick Stable, Carriage house and other buildings; forming altogether a most valuable possession for stores and family residence. For terms apply at my residence on the premises.
LUCY D. GYEWOOD.
Lexington, May 14, 1836—22-1f

JUST RECEIVED,
A LOT of SUPERIOR FLOUR, manufactured by S. W. Smith expressly for family use—warranted superior. For sale by
JOHN W. HUNT & SON.
Lexington, May 18, 1836—22-2m

FIRE!
RISKS of Insurance will be taken by the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company, on Fire, on Buildings or Furniture in town or country. Specifications in writing, to be left with the subscriber.
A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.
Lexington, May 13, 1836—22-1f

LOST.
ON Saturday last, about one o'clock, in the morning, a BLACK LEATHER POCKET-BOOK with a Steel Spring Clasp, containing a large size, with a five dollar bill and four dollars in silver and other papers; between Candy's Coffee House and the Park of the Road leading to Coffee. Any person having found the same, will confer a favor on the subscriber, and receive a fair compensation for their trouble, by leaving it at Candy's Coffee House, the subscriber being a Wagner in his employ and a colored man.
Lexington, May 16, 1836—21-1f

REMOVAL.
CABINET MAKING.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his CABINET SHOP and Dwelling House to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. Sheridan, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in the line of business, can be had on short notice and on terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call on him.

PANVOY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS made to order on short notice.
JOSEPH MILWARD.
Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835—2-1f

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
RAINEY AND FERGUSON
WOULD respectfully inform their customers, and the public, that they have commenced receiving and opening a large and very complete assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, selected by one of the firm, who is yet in the East, endeavoring to select new style and desirable GOODS from the very late arrivals of Spring and Summer Goods in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. These now opening consist of a large lot of CLOTHS and CASSIMERS, of every variety of color and quality; a great variety of SUMMER GOODS, for gentlemen and boys' wear; a handsome assortment of Plain and Figured Black and Colored SILKS and SATINS, and Satin Stripes, HELIXANT, Band, LINES, MUSLINS, &c. &c.; a splendid stock of French Worked Muslins and Bobinet Capes and Collars.

A variety of the latest Spring and Summer Bonnets; Robinson and McCarty's Extra Fine Kid, Satin and Porella Slippers; a handsome assortment Lagoon, Venetian and Straw Capets; also a large lot of Wall Paper; Together with a variety of GOODS, not usually kept in Dry Good Houses.

Also, a good lot of German Burlaps, an excellent substitute for flax linen.
R. & F.
N. B. A heavy lot of good TOW LINDEN on hand.
R. & F.
P. S. Our stock being uncommonly large, we would say to Country Merchants, that we would furnish them at a small advance. **R. & F.**
April 16, 1836—10-1f

MESSANGER DUROC.
WILL stand the ensuing season at my stables on the Lexington Association course. Particulars &c., made known in due time.

Pedigree in a concise form.
Messenger Duroc, by Duroc; dam Vincenza, by Messenger; Slender; Lath; Wildair; True Briton; Joseph Anderson's imported mare by Marske; Stalling; Partner; Snelling; Tom—Traveler's dam by Almanzor; Bay Holois's sister by Grey Hautoy; Makkess; Bummer; damour; Sister to the dam of old Merlin by Hunter.
JAMES SHY.
January 10, 1836—3-1f

"TEXAS"
IN PRESS, and will shortly be published, and for sale at the bookstores at the Intelligence office, "Texas," being a historical Geographical and descriptive work of THIRTEEN HUNDRED PAGES duodecimo, by
MRS. MARY JUSTIN HOLLEY.
Q-T PRICE : : : : : \$150
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Lex. May 30, 1836.

THE BARRY MONUMENT
ALL those gentlemen who hold subscription papers for funds, for the erection of the above Monument, will be glad enough to return them immediately to John Norton, Esq., the Treasurer of the Committee. May 23, 1836—22-1f

CAUTION.
I HEREBY forewarn all and every person or persons whatever from taking for a note given by me between the 25th Dec. 34 and 1st Jan. 1836, for \$70 or \$75, to Mrs. Susannah Tregard, as I have paid said note long since, and will not again do so unless compelled to do so.
THOS. RANEY.
Lex. June 11, 1836—24-3f

\$10 REWARD.
LOST on the 9th inst. between Norton's paper store and Koser's Tavern, a SMALL POCKET BOOK, containing \$65, and some notes.
The above reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at the Gazette or Intelligence Office.
Lex. June 13.—29-3f
Intelligencer insert 3f

ONE OR TWO APPRENTICES,
T learn the Art of Printing, will be taken boys between the ages of 14 and 16 would be preferred.
Lexington, March 5—9-1f

NEW GOODS FOR 1836.

SAMUEL ROBINSON & CO.
Are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
COMPRISING a very general assortment of nearly every variety of Fancy and Staple Articles, usually kept in Dry Good Houses; among which are a choice lot of Cloths and Cassimere; Men and Boys' Summer Goods, Hats and Ladies' Summery, Boots and Shoes—Also, Hardware, Quinceware, and China in Tea and Dinner Sets, Groceries, &c. They respectfully invite their customers and friends to call and examine.
April 2, 1836—13-1f

MAYES & BLANCHARD.
JUDGE MAYES & HORACE E. BLANCHARD, having a selected themselves in the practice of the LAW, in the Fayette Circuit Court, will attend to all business entrusted to their care with zeal and promptitude.
Lexington, March 18, 1836—9-1f

NEW FURNITURE WARE ROOM.
THE undersigned, recently from Cincinnati, having increased their stock of Furniture, have the pleasure of offering a large assortment of the most fashionable and useful articles, to the public customers to furnish themselves on as short notice and as favorable terms as elsewhere. They have now on hand and will continue to manufacture the following:

SIDEBOARDS, various patterns, with Marble Tops;
Dressing Room do do
Tables do do
Chairs do do
Bedsteads from Standards do
Mahogany Dining, Breakfast, and Parlor Tables;
Extension, Hall and Sideboard Tables;
SOFAS, Spring Seat;
Mahogany Chairs;
Boston Rocking Chairs, do; Easy do;
Bed Steep Patent Bedsteads, on an improved plan, tried and approved; with all other articles in their line.